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CIRCULATION

WEEK ENDING DEC. 25th, 1920

10,955

NAMING THE CABINET.

Regardless of the speculation that is going on relative to the cabinet of President-elect Harding he is remaining a discreet silence until the proper time comes for announcing his selections. That he will make known some of the men chosen before he completes the makeup of the entire cabinet is entirely possible. Already several names have been mentioned for most of the posts and there are those who feel confident that certain ones will be given certain portfolios without knowing any more about it than what their political insight or their knowledge of men tells them.

Of late there is a strong feeling that Charles E. Hughes will be chosen as the head of the state department. This most important post should be filled by a man possessing the qualifications for administering the important duties connected therewith and if he is the choice, the country will be quick to give its approval. Under his direction the ship of state would be wisely guided. Whether Charles G. Dawes of Illinois will be the man for secretary of the treasury is unsettled so far as announcement to that effect is concerned. That he is thoroughly in touch with the duties that would devolve upon such a cabinet officer is fully recognized. He is a man who has been sought for similar service without success in other years. Whether Mr. Harding has prevailed upon him to handle that most important task at this time will be disclosed in due time.

For other places in the cabinet ex-Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, Henry C. Wallace of Iowa, whose selection for secretary of agriculture seems to be accepted by certain, Herbert Hoover, W. H. Hays and Harry M. Daugherty are mentioned and it doesn't appear in any instance but what cabinet timber in each instance is under discussion whether selected or not.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

The question of daylight saving will be before many of the legislatures next month for the purpose of having legislation enacted for the accomplishment of such an object in some instances and for the purpose of repealing existing laws in others.

The opposition that is manifested toward daylight saving comes for the most part from the farmers. That there are handicaps in it for them has been repeatedly set forth, but on the other hand the cities are invariably found to be partial to it. They see the advantage of making the most of daylight and they appreciate the part which legislation plays in getting them up in the morning. And it is a question whether the inconvenience which is experienced by the farmers cannot be overcome.

Whatever is done, however, it has been pretty clearly demonstrated that there should be uniformity. It is well disclosed what trouble results when one community attempts to put such a law into effect regardless of the action of another, or what better results when one state operates under a daylight saving law and its neighbors do not. It is well enough to say let those who want to get up at six o'clock do so without bothering those who want to get up at seven, but that doesn't work out the same as it does when everyone is going by the same arrangement.

Surrounded by daylight saving states, Connecticut towns did as they pleased last year. There was endless confusion just as can be expected where there is no uniformity. What will become of the effort in Massachusetts to have the state law repealed is uncertain. That it will be ended in New York seems improbable. Whether it will be possible for the plan to succeed of having congress establish a daylight saving law for the zone of eastern time is problematical. It is based upon the principle of uniformity and it will have the backing of the large cities and the smaller centers of population. It would be the next thing to the return of the federal daylight saving law.

HELP FOR CHINA.

While everyone is much concerned for the saving of the lives of the children in central and southern Europe, who stand on the brink of starvation and are threatened by death from lack of protection from the cold as well as by hunger, there is a plaintive cry that comes from far off China, where famine conditions are frightful.

It is to the war that the conditions in Europe are due. It is to the lack of supplies and the inability to get them, through lack of transportation, that millions of lives in China are going to be lost. The cry of distress that comes from any section of the globe where humanity is involved cannot be disregarded. And it is to be remembered that in China a small amount is made to go a long way.

China is a big country but it is doubtful if there is another that is as helpless. It isn't because there is a lack of food supplies through the whole country that one section is in danger of being wiped out as far as inhabitants are concerned. The fact is that other sections of China are well supplied, but China hasn't developed as other countries and it hasn't the means of transporting its supplies within its own boundaries. It is much like the situation would be in this country of having plenty of coal mined in Pennsylvania but no transportation lines to get it to the other sections.

China suffers much because it has not

progressed. It should have followed the examples of other countries and done much for its own welfare. But what it ought to have done isn't going to help the distress that prevails there today. It is the most natural thing in the world that it should look to the United States to help in this dire situation. We are known to be the cry of suffering humanity regardless of where it comes from and we are invariably quick to respond. That those who are facing starvation in China as well as those who are in similar circumstances in Europe should be kept from such a death is so evident that there is every reason to believe that the needed helping hand will be extended from this country before it is too late.

THE COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

When the state compensation commission in its report for the past two years mentions that there was disbursed to injured workmen during this period the sum of \$4,555,690, or an increase of a million and a quarter over the previous two years it indicates what help is being given through the compensation law as administered by the present commission, and what a saving is being effected for the injured through the elimination of such legal expenses as are bound to follow with such cases brought in the form of damage suits.

Likewise there are strong evidences of harmony in the application of the law and the disposal of the cases on the part of all concerned, and this in spite of the changes which have been made in the laws and which invariably work to the advantage of the employee. There has been for the most part a spirit of acceptance and satisfaction with the law, while the manner in which it has been administered is reflected in the fact that the commission has not been subjected to attacks for maladministration or unfairness. In this fact as well as the relatively small expense account Connecticut has reason to feel gratified.

The commission was established upon a business rather than a political basis. It has been conducted with the idea of giving entire consideration to the business at hand, which is more or less judicial in character, and its record is one that stands to its credit and to the credit of the policy under which it was named and continued.

Connecticut's commission stands high in many respects in comparison with those of other states. From year to year there are disclosed ways in which the compensation laws need to be clarified and bettered and the usual number of recommendations for such purposes appear in the report this year for the consideration of the coming session of the general assembly and because of the confidence placed in the commission they will unquestionably get the attention they deserve.

CANNON IN CONGRESS.

Whether Uncle Joe Cannon holds the record for continuous service in the congress of the United States, or whether his record is based upon the number of years he has served, regardless of two intermissions when he declared where taken against his wishes, there can be no question but that he is one of the most conspicuous figures in the national legislature and one whose name is familiar throughout the whole country. Forty-four years as a national legislator has given Speaker Cannon an opportunity to be associated with a great many congressmen. He began his career in congress long before many of us were born and he has outlived hundreds of much younger men. He has served under some of the country's greatest leaders and he has had his own turn at congressional leadership. Time and political misfortunes have removed more powerful figures than he. He has felt the sting of political defeat but he has nevertheless fully demonstrated his ability to come back, and perhaps the most interesting thing in connection with his long period of service is that he has no idea of quitting.

While Uncle Joe has outdistanced the legislative records of anyone in this country he is conscious of the fact that Gladstone served for a period of 53 years in the British house of commons, and he will never be satisfied until he has equaled and passed that. To do such a thing he would be serving when well in his nineties but if ambition has anything to do with it there can be no question but what he will make a world record.

He has been closely identified with legislative action. His voice has been frequently heard on the floor of the house and he is noted for his terse comment. He frankly admits that he is credited with much which he never said, but there is before him an opportunity to record his reminiscences which ought not to be neglected whether he manages to outdo Gladstone or not. Cannon is a national figure whose career is not likely to be duplicated right away.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

You might just as well get used to writing it 1921.

The man on the corner says: Lots of time and patience are wasted trying to stand in slippery places.

"Stockings coming down" means a wild scramble whether it's an advertisement or the actual occurrence.

When D'Annunzio found he had lost he went into the air. Not so different from what a lot of other people make a practice of doing.

With the Sunday civil bill cut by over \$42,000,000 by the committee the proposed trimming of the appropriation bills is underway in earnest.

The idea of checking the large expenditures for naval construction in competition with others is getting much support. There is common sense in the plea.

There are said to be great business opportunities in Peru, and that country has just ordered \$5,000 rifles, possibly for the help of those who go gunning for it.

The reduction of a cent in such an article as milk doesn't amount to much in the opinion of some, but it means just as much of a reduction as it did increase when added.

These are the days when the state legislators are getting ready for their attendance at the general assembly, when they are not being urged to favor all kinds of legislation.

From the fees they were allowed in the suit against the New Haven road directors, one might get the impression that the lawyers had suffered almost as badly as the stockholders.

New York police commissioner declared there was no crime wave and in spite of all he has done crime continues. Chicago admitted rotten conditions, took up the pace and today crime in that city is decided.

BOBBY WASN'T INTERESTED

"It seems to me," said his clever older sister, "that you are pretty crazy about that little Whiffle girl, Bobby." Every time I take a look there you two are in the foreground." "Perfectly idiotic," declared the very young man, frowning and taking out his smoking utensils with great elaboration. "I should think you know me well enough to realize that I'm not picking out any special girl—I like a lot of girls and."

"Helen Whiffle at the movies, Helen Whiffle at the last three club dances, at the theatre, at Marie's party, at—"

"Now, see here," expostulated the very young man, "Helen is a nice girl, a real nice girl, and once in a while I look her up, but as for being especially interested—may I what do you take me for? If I were just a kid I might be looking my head and years ago no doubt I did and you've got the idea that if I look at a girl I'm in love with her—why, I had just as soon go to see Cella or Louise as Helen. And it just so happened that I did take her to a lot of places all in a row, but it was just chance."

"Well, then glad you don't care particularly for her," said his sister. "There really isn't much of anything to her—"

"Say," cried the very young man, sitting up straight and indignant, "I guess you never talked much with Helen Whiffle, did you? Why, that girl is simply wonderful, she's so sort of different—"

"Continued the very young man, "She really thinks! She knows about politics and everything—she knows President Wilson is a democrat, and she's the first girl I ever ran across who was sure of it. And who listens to what man has to say about things?"

"Then she's more dangerous than I thought," commented the clever older sister.

"You make me tired!" the very young man stated severely. "Why, there is absolutely nothing of the vamp about Helen Whiffle! She just wants to be friends and takes a real interest in you—"

"This is worse and worse, Bobby," his older sister informed him. "Why, I had no idea, such a little fluffy ruffian as Helen had such a smart mouth. Consider you in grave danger, but of course if you don't like her especially it's all right—"

"Of course it's all right," said the very

young man, knocking off his nose and other bits just as well and it just happened— you see, I took her to those dances because our steps seem to suit so well and there isn't any sense, is there, in taking a girl to a dance that you can't dance with?"

"And I had to pass her house on the way to Marie's party so it seemed perfectly natural to call for her—it would have been positively rude to have gone by her house when I knew she was going to the same place—I'd like to know how you know I took her?"

"Marie's sister told me," explained his sister. "Don't be disturbed by it, Bobby." "Disturbed?" cried the very young man. "Why should a lot of silly women bother me? I guess I know enough to run my affairs without their trying to be smart and everything! What if I did take her? Just because a fellow takes a girl to a party is no sign—and, anyhow, Helen always looks so stunning that man likes to be seen with her. I don't see why their girls can't wear the same kind of things. And she doesn't use rouge and powder by the ton—"

"My my my," he sighed, "I mean his older sister."

"Well, she doesn't," flared the very young man. "I guess I know pretty well I see it, and Helen has a splendid complexion of her own and she doesn't need stuff—she said so herself. If you want to know, it makes you proud of a girl who is simple like that, and lets her face alone. I don't care more than ordinarily for her at all, but I guess I can stick up for my friends."

"And, of course, if you've been counting the times I have taken her but it may count up, but you just count the times I take the others—this is I take others unless something awful comes up, I'll stick with Helen or I happen to be seen with her, I don't see why you needn't think I'm specially interested in Helen because I tell you I'm not."

"Oh, my goodness, no, Bobby," his older sister agreed hurriedly. "Now that you've made it quite clear to me I don't see how any one could think you were! Only I just wanted to know!"—Chicago News.

ODD INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

THE MINUTE MEN: WHAT THEY WERE.

The committee of safety, provided by an act of the provincial congress on October 26, 1774, was the bone and sinews of the American force designed to resist the encroachments of the British. Under their command the Minute Men, who were formed into companies of fifty privates at least, who were to equip and hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice from the committee upon emergency.

Each company so formed was to choose a captain and two lieutenants, and they were to be grouped into battalions. To consist of nine companies each, and the captains and lieutenants of each battalion were to elect field officers to command them.

These were the Minute Men, who were organized nearly six months before the battle of April 19, 1775. The Minute Men were a different body from the militia before the war and under a separate organization. It happened, therefore, that companies of Minute Men and companies of militia from the same towns responded under different commanders to the alarm of April 19. The service of one was as patriotic as that of the other, but the Minute Men were under special engagement to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, and they were the youngest, most active and most patriotic members of their respective communities.

When this committee sent out its appeal for volunteers they specified that each of the Minute Men should be provided with an effective firearm, bayonet, pouch, knapsack, thirty rounds of ball cartridges and that they be disciplined three times a week at least.

The militia and Minute Men, as reorganized and prepared in accordance with the directions of the Provincial Congress, responded with marvelous promptitude when the call to arms came. Within ten days after the battle of Lexington be-

tween fifteen and twenty thousand men had assembled at Cambridge and Roxbury.

The method of recruiting seems odd in these days, but it was actually very simple enough, and was actually at the same time. "Beating orders," as they were called, were issued to captains and lieutenants, and upon their receiving the specified number of men they were to send them under their own names, with their commissions assured to them.

In this way the men practically chose their own officers. This was done in each officer in a regiment from the colonial down—because his own recruiting officer. No commissions were issued to any regiment until it was completed.

It could not be expected, under the conditions that prevailed at the time, that so hastily gotten together and formed from small local organizations, totally untrained to action in masses under any military system as regiments or brigades, should have presented either in the matter of discipline or equipment, anything that would commend itself to the trained military man. One thing, however, they were well equipped for, whether as Minute Men or militia, possessed in common, and that was the patriotic determination to resist by every means in their power any further encroachment upon their rights and liberties.

A goodly number of the Minute Men and many of the officers, had served in the expeditions against Canada, and these were sufficient to lead the masses, and communicate by example and precept something of the military spirit to their younger comrades who had never rendered service before.

The encouragement offered to men to enlist into the night monitor service after the centennial April 19 would hardly be considered in the light of a very extraordinary feat. In thirty days the Provincial Congress provided that a woolen coat should be supplied to every soldier who enlisted, in addition to his wages and travel allowance.

It may be well imagined that this method of securing coats did not result in very prompt delivery, and in consequence it was provided later in the year

Stiff? Sore?

A lame back, a sore muscle or a stiff joint often is considered too lightly by the sufferer. It should be remembered that backache, rheumatic pains, stiffness, soreness, hollow back and stiffness under the eyes are symptoms of kidney and bladder trouble—and these certainly should not be neglected.

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help the kidneys eliminate from the system the poisonous waste and acids that cause these aches and pains. They act promptly and effectively to restore weak, overworked or diseased kidneys and bladder to healthy, normal condition.

J. E. Simmons, 409 E. 2nd St., Portland, Ore., writes: "I was troubled with backache and urinary trouble. I tried Foley Kidney Pills and will say that I highly recommend them to anyone troubled in that way, as they are excellent."

LEE & OSGOOD CO.

that soldiers might receive a money equivalent. Inasmuch as many of them served the full term of their enlistment without ever being gratified with the sight of the promised bounty coat, it is not to be wondered at that thousands of them accepted the money equivalent.

As an example of the quick response of the Minute Men it is noted that when the British reached Concord the Minute Men, like angry bees from overturned hives, were pouring in from every quarter. They were familiar with the country, and used their knowledge to good purpose. From every wall and tree, from every thicket and hill, a deadly fire was kept up. No sooner had the British passed one dangerous point, than the Minute Men took some short cut, and from their point of vantage renewed the attack. This was the valuable service the Minute Men rendered the country until an organized army could be gotten into effective shape.

(Tomorrow—The Boston Draft Riots.)

Stories That Recall Others

He Drew Conclusions.

Jack went to school for the first time last September. The little neighbor boy, who was in the second grade, took him. And another anxiously waited for his return.

"Did you like it, dear?" she asked, as he came into the living room.

"No," he returned, shortly.

"Why, didn't you have a nice teacher?" was the next question.

"She didn't know nothin'," came the disgusted response. "She asked more questions than Baby Ruth does."

Question of Identity.

A certain resident, one of twins, in company with his wife and son, went to visit his twin brother in another part of the city. The family on returning home had nearly reached the corner where they were to transfer when the man saw the car they desired to catch coming.

"Oh, here comes our car," she said, and, regardless of the conductor's familiar warning, "Wait till the car stops, lady," she jumped off backward, alighting with considerable force on the pavement. Refusing to give the car crew her name and address, the family hurried home.

The next morning an auto stopped in front of the brother's home, and an inspector, motorman, conductor and a policeman who had witnessed the mishap knocked on the door and asked the condition of the woman who had fallen. The brother's wife, who furnished the information that no one there had fallen from a car. After an argument, one of the car crew remarked: "Well, if some woman living here didn't fall off my car, then her husband was out with someone who did."

Looks Like Fair Question.

If that expedition which is going to Asia to look for the "missing link" should find it, what would it do with it?—Albany Journal.

Honey collected by bees from certain plants is poisonous.

Aerial "taxicab" firms are being registered in western Canada.

A baby's brain grows more in the first year than in all its remaining life.

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